MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XIX. | WEDNESDAY, 29th. June 1803. | Number 925.

Co-partnership.

Messrs. Chase, Chinnery & McDouall,

ACQUAINT the PUBLIC, that on the FIRST of JULY next,

MR. EDWARD WATTS,

AND

MR. GILBERT RICKETTS,

WILL BE ADMITTED

PARTNERS

IN THEIR ESTABLISHMENT,

AND

THEIR RESPONSIBILITY AND INTEREST THEREIN COMMENCE FROM THAT PERIOD, *UNDER THE FIRM OF*

MESSIEURS CHASE, CHINNERY Mc DOUALL & COMPANY,

Fort St. George, 24th. June 1803.

A Card.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Gentlemen of the Settlement, that there are just landed from the—

BRIG RECOVERY,

NINE CAPITAL

ARABIAN HORSES,

For Sale,

TO BE SEEN AT

Mr. TAPSELLS STABLES,

Chinnadrepettah,

where they will remain till the 2d. of July, and if not disposed of by that period, they will be re-shipped.

N. B. For particulars inquire of CAPTAIN WHITE, at FORD's Tavern, Pophams Broad-way.

Madras, 28th. June 1803.

To be Let,

THE

GARDEN HOUSE,

AT PRESENT OCCUPIED,

BY CAPTAIN WILKS:

FOR PARTICULARS

APPLY TO

Messrs. Harington, Burnaby & Cockburn.

Sales by Auction,

PURSUANT TO A DECREE,

OF THE

SUPREME COURT OF

JUDICATURE,

AT MADRAS.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES and REDDY,

By the DIRECTION and with the PRIVITY of the MASTER IN EQUITY of the said Court.

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On SATURDAY, the 16th. of July.

A GARDEN

SITUATED AT St. THOME,

THE Ground is held under a Company's Grant made on the 6th. of June 1795, to Syed Mahomed Khan, and now belongs to Mizzer Mahomed Ali Khan, and his Brother Hoofeen Khan.

It is Bounded on all Sides by the Paddy Fields of St. Thome, and contains St. Thome Cawnies 12⅞ and 1267¼ Superficial Square feet.

The Garden is well Stocked with an abundance of Fruit and Flower Trees.

There is a House built on the said ground containing one Hall, and Chambers and Varandas.

There are Two Tanks and Three Pecottahs on the Ground, and the Water is Excellent.

CONDITIONS OF SALE AS USUAL.

The Garden may be seen any time previous to the day of Sale, and further Particulars known, on Application at the Master's Chambers in Fort St. George, or to BRANSON JONES and REDDY.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

ON THE PREMISES,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. Instant,

A QUANTITY OF

GROUND,

SITUATED IN

POPHAM's BROAD-WAY,

AND

NEARLY OPPOSITE

MR. NIMMO's HOUSE,

The GROUND will be put up in small Lots, for the Convenience of Purchasers.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 29th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

The Following Articles,

FORTY Pieces of CHINTZ,

An Invoice of TELESCOPES,

Douglass's Peerage, 1 Vol.

Sheridans Works, 1 Vol.

Boffeech's History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches, 2 Vols.

Learmonts Poems, 1 Vol.

Practical Divinity, 4 Vols.

Translations of the Holy Bible, &c. 5 Volumes.

AFTER WHICH,

Thirty Dozen of Stamfords CLARET,

Sixty Dozen of French CLARET,

AND

At 12 o'Clock,

A Very Handsome BAY PEGUE SADDLE PONEY, Warranted Sound and Quiet.

By order of the

ADMINISTRATOR

TO THE ESTATE

OF

HAFFIZ ASSEN ALLY KHAWN,

DECEASED.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY BRANSON JONES & REDDY,

ON THE PREMISES,

On MONDAY next, the 4th. July,

Between the hours of 4 & 5 in the Afternoon,

A PIECE of Ground with a HOUSE thereon situated at TRIPLICANE in the First Street of NABOB WAWLAWJAW GARDEN, between the Houses of APPALAH CHARRY SATAGOPA CHARRYER, and TREVELLEYISSUVARON PATAY VURAH NAICK.

Conditions of Sale as Usual.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT THE ESPLANADE

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th. June,

At 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING,

TIMBERS,

Consisting of

SHIMBEAMS,—SHEATHING BOARDS,—MAGEU PLANKS,—JOISTS, &c. &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY the 30th. Instant

At 11 o'Clock.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

THE EFFECTS OF

A GENTLEMAN,

ABOUT RETURNING TO EUROPE:

ALSO

A VALUABLE SMALL COLLECTION,

of

BOOKS,

AMONGEST WHICH ARE,

RICHARDSON's Persian Dictonary, Timours Institutes,— Institutes of Hindu Law,—Commentary on the Mussulman Law,—Persian Moonshee,—Degest of Hindu Law,—Gilchrists Hindoostance Philology,—Jones Persian Grammar, Plan for British India,—Persian Guide,—General Atlas,— Persian Interpreter in three parts,—Prospectus of the Persian verbs,—Models of Conversation:—Ordinances of Menu,—the Oriental Linguist, Forms of Herkerns, &c. &c.

AFTER WHICH

An Elegant pair of Pistols with gold touch hole, by Mortimer, in a Mahogany Case.

A handsome small pair of Pocket Pistols by A. Tours.

AND

TEN CHESTS OF

ALLENS CLARET.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY ANTHONY GAUDOIN,

Sworn Auctioneer,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th. June,

At 12 o'Clock,

A STRONG Hydrabad Grey HORSE, thirteen hands high, eight years old, warranted sound and free from vice, he goes well either in Saddle or Harness.

A Vellore made Subalterns one Poled TENT in good order, and almost New, of the best Materials, and Commodious Construction, with an outer wall, and other peculiar Conveniencies, complete.

ALSO

Six Strong and well sized BULLOCKS in good order, with Saddles &c. they are well Trained, and fit for immediate use.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 4th. July,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

At 10 o'Clock,

A FEW HUNDRED SETS OF

PLATED BUTTONS,

UNIFORM OF THE

NATIVE CORPS,

A FEW CHESTS OF FRENCH,

CLARET,

CAMBRICKS,

AND

SILK HOSE,

AN INVOICE OF

PUNJUM CLOTHS,

MUSLINS, CAMBRICKS,

IZARIES,

MEN AND WOMENS

GENTOO CLOTHS,

SASHES, &c. &c.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,

To-morrow THURSDAY, the 30th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

At 10 o'Clock,

A FEW HALF CHESTS

OF

ENGLISH CLARET,

WARRANTED OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Which will be put up in Small Lots for the convenience of Purchasers,

FORTY PIECES OF

CHINTZ,

FIFTEEN CASKS

BEER,

Sundry Articles of

FURNITURE,

PLATE. &c. &c.

LONDON,—22d. February.

A remarkable cause was yesterday tried at the Court of King's Bench.

It was that of the celebrated Writer, French Emigrant, Royalist, and Anti Revolutionist, PELTIER—author of a libel against Bonaparte, tending to render him despicable in the eyes of the English, to incite the subjects of the French Republic to depose and murder him, and ultimately to destroy the good understanding which subsists between the two Nations &c.—The cause of Monsieur Peltiers prosecution was sundry articles which appeared in his Journals viz. an Ode on the 18th. Brumaire, attributed to Chènier, a speech of Lepidus to the Romans against Sylla, taken from Sallust, but translated in such a manner as to make it applicable to Bonaparte.

The Attorney General opened the case with a speech in which he adverted to the mode of proceeding against the late Lord George Gordon and the Editor of the Courier in similar instances—He laboured to establish that the first Magistrate of a Nation, whether he proceeded from a Royal House or otherwise, was equally entitled to respect, and ought to be treated with decency. The witnesses were then examined and after a few observations from Messrs. Mackintosh and Fergusson as to the accuracy of the translation in the ambiguous passages;

Mr. Mackintosh rose, and in the course of a speech which lasted 3 hours, discovered a most profound knowledge in politics and Logick. His most eloquent speech made a sensible impression on all his Auditors,—and the Attorney General in his reply made him a very handsome compliment by declaring this speech was perhaps the most eloquent ever pronounced in that Court, Lord Ellenborough did justice to Mr. Macintosh's abilities in his charge.

The Jury found Mr PELTIER Guilty.

HAGUE,—1st. MARCH, Within these few days a spirit of tumultious insurrection began to shew itself among the sailors at Amsterdam. The extraordinary length of the frost, and the continuance of the ice at the harbours, occasioned this disturbance. Several Merchants of Amsterdam had hired sailors to go out in ships, which should have sailed two months since, had it not been for the ice. The Merchants refused to pay wages to the seamen for the time during which they were detained in port by the frost, and the sailors would, in their resentment of this usage, have proceeded to the most desperate excesses, if the police had not vigorously interposed to check the tumult. Tranquility has been by its exertions, entirely restored.

The Government has officially announced, that all the West India, Colonies taken by the British during the war, have been finally given up, in consequence of the peace, to the Batavian Republic.

Last Tuesday the 22d. February, arrived from Paris one of the Aid-de-Camps of General Victor, with an order from the first Consul that General Cæsar Berthier should remain in his appointment of Chief Officer of the Staff for the expedition to Lousiana, and should not obtain that new employment which was some time since intended for him by the first Consul. The Naval Minister writes to General Victor, that he has given the necessary orders for the departure of the expedition in the end of March. Its departure is what we devoutely wish.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

Ah! why does my heart still repine,
And for ever remain thus oppress'd!
Why thus am I loath to resign
The passion that tortures my breast?

Why still at her name do I sigh,
As if 't would afford me relief!
Since nothing is left but to die,
A Martyr—to love and to grief.

12th June 1803.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

WEDNESDAY, 29th. June, 1803.

THE Honorable Company's Ship WINDHAM Capt. Thomas Graham, arrived on Monday last from England, which she left the 20th. of February, but last from Trincomallie, where she landed a detachment of the Royal Artillery.

PASSENGERS.

Colonel Francis Gowdie, Mrs. Gowdie, Mrs. Duncombe, Miss. Margaret Sophia Gowdie, Miss. Eliza Gowdie, Miss Millican Gowdie, Miss. Camilia Paterson.—*Cadets*—Mr. Thomas Mac Lean, Mr. John Elam, Mr. John Merserciff.

From Trincomallie, Capt. Donald McGregor.

The ship GENERAL BAIRD, Capt. Christie, from Batavia, has put into Trincomallie in distress, and with the loss of her main-mast.

On the 6th. Instant, the extra Ship EXPERIMENT, Capt. Carnegie arrived at Bombay, from England, left the 10th. February—PASSENGERS Miss Jane Robertson,—Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Dennison.

The Hon. Company's Ship CUMBERLAND, Capt. Farrer, will sail in the course of this day for China.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Mr. SAMUEL ISBETSON, Assistant to the Secretary of Government in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

The following Gentlemen to be Cadets on this Establishment: Infantry: Messrs. Hugh Scott, John Shenton Cole, Duncan Stewart, Henry Cory Harvey, and William Coleman Carberry.—Cavalry: Messrs. John Campbell and Archibald Erskine Pattullo.

MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT,—Ensign J. T. Palmer to be Lieutenant.

NATIVE INFANTRY—1st. Regt. Capt. James Jones to be Major, Captain Lieutenant Richard Barker to be Captain, and Lieut. James William Collins to be Capt. Lieutenant, 4th. Regt. Ensign J. H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant: 13th. Regt. Ensign Leonard Cooper to be Lieutenant; 14th Regt. Ensign John Ardagh to be Lieutenant; 29th. Ensign Daniel Kennedy to be Lieut.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—15th. June.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

W. ERSKINE CAMPBELL, Esq. is appointed Agent of Revenue and Commerce for the Districts of Chilaw and Putlam.

KANDI 29th May 1803.

G. O. By Major General MACDOWALL.

Captain ROBERT MOWBRAY, of the 80th. Regiment is appointed to act as Deputy Adjutant General to the Troops in Ceylon, vice Captain WM. MACPHERSON appointed Commissary General of Grain and provisions, till the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander in chief in India is known.

The Hon. Company's Ship WINDHAM which was driven out to sea on the 6th. after fruitlessly endeavouring to regain the Road of Point de Galle, was forced to anchor at Tangalle, where part of the Troops were landed, but on account of the difficulty and inconvenience of conveying Soldiers and transporting Baggage to Colombo at this Season of the year, when the Roads are covered with Water, and many of the Bridges carried away. They were re-embarked on the 11th. and the *Windham* proceeded to Trincomalie.

PASSENGERS PER THE SHIP WINDHAM.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Desbrisay, Brigade Major W. Colebrooke, Captain Edward Worsley, Lieut. Henry Grant, Lieut. James Worsley, Lieut. Henry Bates, Lieut. James E. Grant, Surgeon John Morton, of the *Royal Artillery*.

Captain Thomas Jans, Lieutenant George Henderson, Lieut. Peter Wade, of the *Engineers*.

Mrs. Desbrisay, Mrs. Worsley, Mrs. Morton, Miss Sarah Desbrisay, Master T. Desbrisay, Master C. Desbrisay, Master L. Desbrisay an Infant, Master Worsley, Master Morton, Miss M. Morton, Miss S. Morton, Miss Julia Morton.

On the 2d Instant the French Ship HANIBAL of Bordeaux put into Trincomallie in great distress.

Intelligence has been received of the safe arrival of the Hon. Company's ships Sir Edward Hughes and Earl St. Vincent off the Cape of Good Hope,—Passengers all well—The Earl St. Vincent did not go in, but proceeded on her voyage to England.

The Duke of Portland was dangerously ill at his house in Piccadilly by the last accounts.

On the 9th of March Capt. Robertson of the Company's ship the Lord Castlereagh, attended at the India House, and took his final leave of the Court, previous to his receiving his Dispatches for the Presidencies of Madras and Bengal. The Charlton, Capt. Thomas Welladvice, for Bengal direct, was waiting only for a favorable wind to commence her voyage.

We observe from a late English Paper that a society has been formed in London for the laudable purpose of *Exterminating the Small Pox*, by means of the Vaccine inoculation, for which an establishment is to be formed in a central part of the Town, to render this mighty blessing to the human race as diffusive as possible.—The Lord Mayor was Chairman, of the meeting, and a subscription had been opened with the greatest success.

The List of Members who have been chosen to form the Court of East India Judicature on the part of the House of Commons, contains among the names, those of W. Wilberforce, Esq. W. Smith, Jun. Esq. G. Wood, Esq. D. Langham, Esq. H. Banks, Esq. I. H. Browne, Esq. Hon. J. Scott, Hon. W. A. Townshend, C. Adams, Esq. W. Sturges, Esq. J. H. Strutt, Esq. Hon. R. Ryder, Sir W. Pulteney, Bart. C. S. Le Fevre, Esq. W. M. Pitt, Esq. Sir E. H. Hartopp, Bart. T. Stanley, Esq. and Sir J. Frederick, Bart.

BIRTH.

At Seringapatam, on the 21st. instant, the Lady of COL. CARLISLE, of the Artillery, of a DAUGHTER.

MARRIAGE.

At Jaggernaickporam, on the 14th. inst. BENJAMIN HAYNE, Esq. to Miss M. E. TOPANDER, daughter of Mr. Topander of the Dutch Company's Service.

DEATHS.

At Cuddalore, on the 20th. Instant, CAPT. CHARLES DONALDSON, of the 1st. Battalion of Artillery.

At Bombay, on the 6th. Inst. JOHN HECTOR CHERRY, Esq. *Second Member of Council.*

At St. Thomé, the Infant Daughter of T. H. DAVIES, Esq.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

Major General William Gent, to Miss French.

At St. Martin's in the Fields the Hon. Reginald Cocks, youngest son of Lord Somers, to Miss Anne Cocks, second daughter of James Cocks, Esq.

Dudley North, Esq to the Right Hon. Miss Pelham, eldest daughter of Lord Yarborough.

Lately, at Stirling, Edward Alexander, Esq. to Miss Catharine Glas, daughter of John Glas, Esq. Provost of Stirling.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Portsmouth, on her way to the South of France, Mrs. Tyrell Barnes, niece to the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchison, of the Kingdom of Ireland.

At Gillwell House, the second son of William Chinnery Esq.

At Deans Lake, Sir W. L. Andre Bart.

At Poplar J. Hankey Esq.

At his house at Acton, in the 80th year of his age, Samuel Wegg, Esq Senior Bencher of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

At her house in Argle-street, Viscountess Bateman, in the 77th year of her age.

At Oporto, JOHN WHITEHEAD, Esq. in the 76th year of his age, 47 years His Majesty's Consul at that place.

At Taunton, Captain W. Corfield, late of the 7th. Regiment, aged 42.

Hon. Captain Duncan, of the Guards, eldest son of Admiral Lord Duncan.

The Duke of Queensberry, aged 78—*Title extinct.*

E. Parry Esq aged 19, only son of E. Parry, Esq. East India Director.

ARRIVALS.

June 21st Brig Recovery, Capt John White, Bussora, left 16th. May—24th. Ship Welhelmina Theresa, Kench, Isle of France, left 22d. May—25th. Brig Liguia, Capt. de Lima. Lisbon, left 16th. March—27th. Brig Tartar, from Columbo—H. C. Ship Windham, Capt. T. Graham from England.

DEPARTURES.

June 25th. Brig Betsey, Capt. Gitting Jaffna—28th Ship Margaret, Capt Brown, Rangoon—Ship Juno, Capt Lautour, Calcutta—Ship Kawdery, Capt. Friar, Penang.

TRINCOMALE,—Arrived, June the 2d. Ship Hanibal, Captain Follesbey, from Bordeaux,—2d. H. M. Ship Sheerness, Captain Lind, from Bombay,—4th H. M. Ship Victor, Captain Johnstone, from Bombay, & H. M. Ship Concorde, Captain Wood from Madras.

INDIAMEN.

28th. Jan.—The Despatches for the *City of London*, Capt. Laudon, for St. Helena and Bengal, were forwarded this day to the Ship, at Deal.

21st. Feb.—The *Essex* for Bombay, and *Preston* for Calcutta began taking in Cargo this day. The date of sailing not fixed.

DEAL 19th. Feb.—Arrived, the *Lord Castlereagh*, *Lady Castlereagh*, and *Charlton*, for Bengal:—the *Hugh Inglis*—*Earl Howe*, and *Calcutta*, for Madras and Bengal.

COMMANDERS SWORN IN.

Captain Torin of the Coutts, Captain J. Martin, of the Woodford: Capt. J. Wordsworth, of the Earl of Abergavenny; and Captain Henry Wilson of the Warley, consigned to China Direct.

On Wednesday, the Purser of the Honorable Company's ship the *Elphinstone*, Captain Milliken Craig, attended at the East India house, and received his final dispatches for Bombay, with which he proceeded to join the ship. PASSENGERS Messrs. Rand, Shaw, Page, Byerlay, Davis, Knight, Edginton, and Browne, Cadets; and Mr. John Pedlar, free Mariner.

LONDON,—12th. February.

Yesterday a Court of Directors of the East India Company was held at the India House, which adjourned to Wednesday next. The new ship, the PRINCE OF WALES, lately launched by *P. E. Mestaer, Esq.* for the Company's service this season, is consigned to Bombay and Madras, and is ordered to be in the Downs on the 29th. of March next. Capt. JOHN PRICE is appointed to command her.

The Dey of Algiers is stated to have had an interview, some time since, with the British Consul and Sir Hugh Barlow, when he demanded a change of the British passports, and the payment of a debt, which he asserted to be due to him, to the amount of 50,000l. threatening war, in the event of refusal.

PORTSMOUTH,—7th. February.

This morning went out of harbour His Majesty's ship *La Loire*, of 44 guns, Captain MAITLAND, and remains with the squadron at Spithead.

Commissioner Sir Charles Saxton paid two months advance this day, to the company of His Majesty's ship *Le Hercule*; she is under orders for foreign service. The *Russell*, of 74 guns, at this port, is ordered to be fitted without delay.

The *Antigua Gazette* of the 9th. December, says, "Accounts just received from Martinique, represent that Island to be in a most deplorable state, most of the troops that came from France, having fallen a sacrifice to an epidemical fever." The Blenheim, cut down to a 74 and having on board the Commissioners appointed to make commercial arrangements, &c. at Trinidad, arrived at Barbadoes on the 8th. December, after a passage of 30 days from Portsmouth.

The Williams, Vandyk, from Demarara, arrived at Dartmouth, sailed from thence on the 1st. of Dec. on which day the garrison was surrendered to the Dutch.

The Amazon is ordered to sail from Portsmouth with sealed orders, and it is supposed she is going to Gibraltar with the new Governor, General Trigge.

OBSERVER,—26th. February.

Prince Esterhazy, previous to his embassy to Petersburgh, purposes making a tour of Spain, France, and England.

In consequence of the King of Denmark, as Duke of Holstein, having seized the villages ceded to the city of Lubec, the latter has sent one of its Syndics to Hamburgh, for the purpose of engaging, through the French Minister there, the interference of the Chief Consul.

BONAPARTE.

BONAPARTE, after professing and disclaiming all systems of religion, now appears, by the excess of his devotion, to have been again converted to Christianity.—He has ever made *his Religion subservient to his Policy*, & fashioned *his Conscience to his Convenience*—but why continue the farce, in seeming fortune has elevated him above the influence of opinion, and he can derive but small satisfaction in kneeling before that Cross, which, in his address to the people of Cairo, on the subjugation of that city, he declared he was sent to destroy?—This speech, which has been preserved, and recently published in a work called *Peices divers, relatives aux Operations Militaires*, &c. runs thus.

"Acquaint the people, that ever since the world existed, it was written, that after having destroyed the enemies of Islamism, and having OVERTHROWN THE CROSS, I should come from the extremity of the West to fulfil my mission. It is in my power to call each of you to an account for the most secret thoughts of your hearts; for *I know all things*, even what you have entrusted to no one. The day will come, when the world will be convinced that *I act by orders from above*, and that against me *all human efforts* will be of no avail."

Three of the crews of the two American vessels, captured by the Algerines, have been claimed by the *British Consul*, as subjects of his Majesty, and have been delivered up.

The True Briton, which arrived some days since from China, brought home 94,953 lb. of Bohea tea, 979,778 lb. of Congou, 305,461 lb. of Twankay, 50,095 lb. of Hyson skin, and 7,881 lb. of Hyson; in all 1,438,168 lb. besides a variety of other goods.

The British Residents in Martinique are stated to have been obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the French Republic, or leave the island within six weeks.

Governor HUNTER has received a pension of 300l. per annum, for his services in New South Wales.

It is in contemplation to remove the Magazine and Laboratory from Woolwich, to the opposite side of the River. Other works are about to take place there, the expences of which are estimated at 575,000l.

Count SEGUR, whom report appoints successor to TALLEYRAND, is just made a Counsellor of State as a preparatory step to his further elevation.

Letters from Newfoundland, by a vessel arrived at Poole, state, that the fishery there has been very successful.

The Portuguese have added *cordage* to the number of articles, the importation of which, for home consumption, is prohibited.

The French Commander at Cayenne, in November last, sent the Schooner la Fille, of 18 guns, to Lord Seaforth, Governor of Barbadoes with proffers of freindship, and an expression of his hopes for the maintenence of a good understanding between the two Colonies.

The people of Corfu, wearied with continued insurrections, have expressed a wish to be annexed to the British Empire.—The Russians in the Seven Islands have received reinforcements both naval and military.

The weather, it appears, must be uncommonly severe at Paris, as in the last fashionable reports there is actually a mention of *Petticoats!* This is an article which the French Ladies have for some time never named, unless when recapitulating the *Costume* of their *Grandmother*.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF FRANCE.

The following is furnished to us by a Correspondent in Paris, as the present Military Establishment of the French Republic:

INFANTRY.

One hundred and twelve Brigades
Thirty-one Brigades of Light Troops.

CAVALRY.

Two Regiments of Carabineers.
Twenty-four Ditto Heavy Cavalry.
Twenty-one Ditto Dragoons.
Thirty-two Ditto Horse Chasseurs.
Thirteen Ditto Hussars.

ARTILLERY.

Eight Regiments of Foot Artillery.
Six Ditto Horse Artillery.
Fifteen Companies of Artillery.
Two Battalions of Pontoniers.
Eight Ditto of the Train.

ENGINEERS.

Nine Battalions of Sappers.
Nine Companies of Miners.

GENDARMERIE.

Two Thousand Six hundred and Twenty-six Brigades, viz. 1813 of Horse, and 813 of foot, the whole formed into 28 Legions.

Our correspondent adds, that the War Minister has sent urgent orders to the Prefects of all the Departments, for the contingent of the new levied Conscripts to march immediately to their respective places of rendezvous, in order to their being embodied with the corps in which they are to serve.—The Artillery corps are about to be considerably augmented.

LONDON,—9th. February.

The Paris Journals received last night, to the 5th. contain some interesting information from St. Domingo. The Negroes made an attack of thirteen hours on Leogane, and were repulsed, but they burnt the plantations. On the 18th. November they attacked, and seem to have nearly carried by surprise, the Mole. The Blacks every where, whether in the French service or on the plantations, promote the interests of the Insurgents. It is evident, from the accounts, th[illegible] not one of them in the Mole could be trusted, the superior strength and successes of the insurgents we may calculate, since they gained and kept for a length of time Fort Dauphin, near the Cape; a place not only essential to the safety of Cape Town, but the key to the East. Here it appears they were provided with a formidable park of artillery, and well stored magazines; and here, though a place essential to the safety [illegible] Cape, the French could not attack them [illegible]ey received a reinforcement of five or six thousand men from France. With this additional strength ROCHAMBEAU attacked the Blacks on the 1st. of December, and carried Fort Dauphin, taking 25 pieces of cannon, and the well-stored magazines. But though the French are in possession of the chief towns on th[illegible] coast, it is more than ever manifest that *th[illegible] [illegible]cks are in possession of the whole of the interior* [illegible] the country and that they are in no [illegible] [illegible]sing it.

LONDON GAZETT[illegible],—30th. Jan.

The King has been pleased to appoint W. D[illegible] Esq. to be His Majesty's Ambassador Ext[illegible] Plenipotentiary to the Sublime O[illegible]

The King has also been pleased [illegible] liott Esq. to be His Majesty's Env[illegible] Minister Plenipotentiary to the C[illegible]

The King has been pleased to [illegible] ry Esq. to be His Majesty's Env[illegible] Minister Plenipotentiary to the U[illegible] rica.

The King has been pleased to ap[illegible] ton Esq. to be His Majesty's Sec[illegible] the Hague.

The 1st. West India regi[illegible] St. Vincents, have received or[illegible] selves in readiness to embark [illegible]

The 39th. regiment, and [illegible] of the 60th. who formed par[illegible] of Demerara and Surinam, we[illegible] [illegible] surrender of those Islands, sent to Trinidad, to relive the 14th, and 57th. regiments, ordered to Europe.

Governor Bentinck, early in November, sailed from St. Vincent's for Demerara, to arrange some private affairs:—this Government, during his absence, devolves on the Honourable D. Ottley, President of the Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Nicholson, lately commanding the 1st. battalion of Royals at St. Martin's, has been presented by the Inhabitants of that Island with a sword worth 100 guineas;—they have likewise given a piece of plate, of 50 guineas value, to the Mess of the corps.

The *Suffolk*, 74 of guns, and some other old ships of war, are to be broken up at Chatham.

The Antelope, a new 50 gun ship, is to carry the broad pendant of Captain Cochrane.

On Saturday morning, the division of 30th. regiment, under the command of [illegible] Lord Ruthven, which had been for some time in barracks at Aberdeen, marched to [illegible] head quarters at Fort George; and same day arrived there the first division of the 93d. [illegible] and-ed by Major-General Wemyss. The 2d. division arrived on Monday. Two companies of the 93d. have since marched for Banff and Peterhead.

THE ARMY.

Monday a detachment of the Royal Marines, marched into Deptford from Chatham, to do duty in the Dock-yard.—Same morning a division of the fourth, or King's own Regiment, marched into Sittingboure, on their way to Dover.

On Tuesday several parties of the Guards left town on the recruiting service.

All the regiments of Infantry have orders to complete to their full establishment, and to select such officers to recruit as are most likely to obtain men.—Circular letters, under date of Saturday, were issued to the Colonels of each regiment of Militia, to make immediate application for their full proportion of clothing, and to apply, forthwith, to the Ordnance for any number of arms deficient of the quantity that will be required for the increased number of Militia.—All officers ordered to join without the *least delay*.

Sir *James Grant* is appointed Colonel of the Inverness, Banff, and Nairn Regiment of North British Militia.

A Paper of yesterday contains the following articles:—"A requisition to the extent of 300,000 men has lately been made in France, and is enforced with more than ordinary rigour. Upwards of eighty thousand of those conscripts have been already assembled, and the remainder are to be under arms within the present month; they are all young men, between the age of 21 and 26."

Mr. *Burroughs*, late Advocate General to the East-India Company in Bengal, has purchased Lord *Carnearvan's* house in Berkeley-square.

Bread.—Yesterday the Lord *Mayor* ordered the Price of Bread to be lowered one Asize to-morrow, when the Quartern Loaf will be Ninepence Half-penny.

Mademoiselle Talleyrand, neice to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is shortly to be married to M. Beauharnois, the son-in-law of the First Consul.

The First Consul and his brother Lucien, who lately quarelled, have been reconciled by the mediation of Joseph.

The Dutch Government have rejected an application from the Navy Officers employed under the Stadtholder's Government, who were disbanded in the year 1795, to be reinstated in their former rank. The rejection is generally disapproved of in Holland.

By in[illegible] from Vienna, it appears that [illegible] ...ansmitted to the Duke of [illegible] ...rt time before the de... [illegible] by which he for... [illegible] ...ssion to the

[illegible] ...o tons burthe... [illegible] ...at 7000 Turks, [illegible] ...o Militia. There [illegible] ...s of 1500 Christi...

[illegible] ...rmed, by order [illegible] already been [illegible] Zurich. The [illegible] ...s issued upon this [illegible] ...y inhabitant is to deli...r up to the Municipality of his Commune ...arms and every kind of ammunition which ...may have in his house.

By letters from Vienna of the 27th. ult. it ...pears that very important negotiations are ...nding. Hence it is said, proceeds the fre...ent exchange of couriers between the Bri...., and Austrian Cabinets.

...he Great Duke Constantine is expected to ...ompany his Imperial Majesty to Presburg, ...thence return to St. Petersburg; other ac... [illegible] was to go to London. The lat... [illegible] supported by the connexion in [illegible] ...ween the Court of Vienna, and

[illegible] ...commercial connexions between Rus... [illegible] ...rance, were, by the 5th. articles of ...ty of Peace concluded October 8th. ...o be put on the same footing as before [illegible] Now, as the treaty concluded De... ...31st. 1786, including a term of 12 ...s suspended the 8th. of February, [illegible] Imperial Majesty has decreed, that ...all be in force from this date for a term ...quivalent to that during which it was suspended; that is, for five years.

A man of war, to carry 100 guns, was ...unched at Petersburgh on the 14th. ultimo, ...uilt by the French ship builder, Le Brun, who, ...uring the ancient Government, was employed ...t Constantinople.

GIBRALTAR 10th February.

The rainy season has set in with great vi...lence for some days, but the troops are all ...tremely healthy, except the remains of the ...*thalmai*, which is still unsubdued in one or ... regiments. The Royals, who have suffer... ...om it more than any other corps, have had ...rds of 300 men attacked with it within ... months, and almost every recruit that ... regiment from England has been seiz... ... a strong proof how extremely infecti... ...withstanding every precaution that ...ard against it, as His Royal High... ... most unremitting attention to the ...nterior œconomy of his own regi... ...arly inspecting every man himself

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Their Majesty's and the five Princesses honored Covent Garden last night with their presence, to see the new play, entitled *Delays and Blunders*, and *The Tale of Mystery*. It was their second visit this season, and was received on the part of the audience with every expression of the most ardent loyalty and affection. They were greeted upon their entrance with every demonstration of joy, the Band playing *God Save the King*, and the whole vocal establishment of the house upon the stage joining in full chorus, It was *encored*, and each time the house rang with plaudits at the conclusion of every stanza. His Majesty was dressed in regimentals. The Queen and Princesses wore white and silver, the bodies middleing short, and the sleeves also short and not very full. The robes of the Princesses Elizabeth, Augusta, and Amelia, were cut low before. The Princess Sophia's came up pretty high, and was drawn close round the bosom. The robe, of the Princess Mary formed an angle before, and came up straight to the shoulder where it terminated in a full standing quilling. The Queen wore a black velvet cap, ornamented with bows of white and silver ribbon, with diamond festoons and a bunch of heron's feathers. The head-dress of the Princess Elizabeth consisted of a flame-coloured Turban, incircled with a diamond cord, and a bunch of Bird of Paradise feathers in front, rising from a diamond crescent. The head dresses of the Princesses Augusta and Amelia were alike, and consisted of black velvet foundations placed on the right side, edged with rows of diamonds, and three large white ostrich seathers standing erect. Those of the Princess Augusta were broad and full. The head-dress of the Princess Mary was a turban of white and yellow, covered with diamonds and a plume of white ostrich feathers in front rising out of a large diamond rose. The Princess Sophia wore a plume of light blue feathers on a black foundation without much ornament. The hair was in light curls round the face. The Queen and Princesses all wore diamond ear-rings, necklaces, and solitaires, white muffs, and white leather gloves. The Royal groupe appeared in full health and spirits.

PARIS,—25th. February.

Guadaloupe is described, in the last accounts received in France from the West Indies, as being more free from negro insurrection than any ...ther of the French West India isles.

ST. DOMINGO.

...tract of a Letter dated 30th. November 1802.

At day-break, on the 18th. current, we had a very se... affair at the Mole. The banditti made a general ... They forced a small post, and made their way ...is town, with the cavalry which fled from it. In three quarters of an hour, however, they were effectually repulsed, 168 of their number were killed; many of the WOUNDED, whom they left behind, were next day found, and PUT TO DEATH. Had it not been for the confusion occasioned by the darkness of the night, many more of them must have fallen But they concealed themselves among the bushes, and thus eluded our vengeance. Next day we cleared the envirous of them, to the distance of a league and a half round the town.

We reinforced all the posts, placing six armed negroes at each, so that if the assult had been to-day renewed, every one of our own negroes, who should have been seen in the town, would have been shot as a deserter to the banditti.

They had hopes of gaining their ends by secret intelligence with the Negroes in the town; and one of them was found with a firebrand in his hand. But care had been taken to disappoint their hopes from this quarter.

The banditti made, within these few days, an attack on Leogane; but were repulsed from it with great loss The affair was of thirteen hours continuance. The fort made a vigorous defence. They will not venture to come again. The National Guard is well disciplined; and there is a considerable military force.

We now occupy La Croix des-Bouquets, and we are to day advancing into the woods above We saw yesterday the flames from the canes of Crottier plantation, which had been set on fire in consequence of the action at Leogane.

General ROCHAMBEAU, whose very name is a terror to the negroes, is now at the Cape. We are assured that about 3000 men have lately arrived there. If this be so, he will, without delay, seize Fort Dauphin, the key to the East, and a position of inestimable value for the defence of the Cape.

Our anxieties are now calmed; for the banditti have been repulsed in every attack; their numbers are diminished; we deal no longer in half measures; they have neither mercy nor pardon to expect; they have no artillery, but three pieces at St. Louis-du-Nord; their ammunition is equally exhausted: their friends can send them no supplies; and mutual confidence begins to be restored among the inhabitants and Citizens who compose the National Guard.

Accommodations are preparing at Brest for three more battalions of French troops.

According to letters from the frontiers of Westphalia, the Prussian Custom-houses established in several parts of Upper Germany, have received orders to exercise the greatest vigilance, in order to prevent the smuggling of *English Merchandize* into the states of his Prussian Majesty situated in Westphalia.

Among the new Ukases issued by the Emperor Alexander, is one which is dictated alike by equity and sound policy. It ordains, that the hereditary property of persons of all classes in the Empire found guilty of any capital offence shall be exempted from confiscation. By a previous Ukase, this privilege was granted in favour of the Nobles only.

At the second sitting of the Swiss Consuta, it was announced to the Deputies, that they must deliver in their plans for the organization of the Cantons, as well as any further plans they might wish to submit, in the space of a week.

THE BEAUTY OF BUTTERMERE.

"Her mother (says the Author of a Fortnight's Ramble, in 1792), and she were spinning woollen yarn in the back kitchen. On our going into it, the girl flew away as swift as a mountain-sheep, and it was not until our return from Scale-horce that we could say we first saw her; she brought in part of our dinner, and seemed to be about fifteen; her hair was thick and long, of a dark brown, and though unadorned with ringlets, did not seem to want them; her face was a fine contour, with full eyes, and lips as red as vermilion; her cheeks had more of the lily than the rose; and although she had never been out of the village (and, I hope, will have no ambition to wish it), she had a manner about her, which seemed better calculated to set off dress, than dress to adorn her. She was a very *Lavinia*.

"Seeming, when unadorn'd, adorn'd the most."

When we saw her at her distaff, after she had got the better of her first fears, she looked an angel; and, I doubt not, but she is the *reigning lily* of the valley. Ye travellers of the Lakes, if you visit this obscure place, such you will find the fair *Mary* of *Buttermere*."

"My dinner," says the same Writer, on revisiting Buttermere in the winter of 1797-8, "being cold corned sirloin of most excellent marbled beef, was soon ready, and fire in a small room prepared for me. I was waited upon by *Mary*, and contrived to joke much: the dirtiness of the walls gave me a fine opportunity; for I observed writing in Greek, in Latin, in French, and English, upon them, all about her, and which I gave her to understand was the probable reason of the walls not having been lately white-washed. Her denial too much crimsoned her face for me to believe her; and the next morning I saw the compliments in *English* were rubbed out."

We shall conclude with our Rambler's departure, regretting that the fair hostess did not impress longer on her memory the admonishment of her guest.

"The weather was lowring; and I did not wish, in case of a downfall, to be entombed in Buttermere; therefore, taking the opportunity of our being alone, I told her I knew the Author of a Fortnight's Ramble, and as such had something to say to her; she curtsied respectfully, and taking her by the hand, I began:

"*Mary*, I wrote it, and rejoice in having had such an opportunity of minutely observing the propriety of your behaviour. You may remember, I advised you in that Book never to leave your native valley. Your age and situation requires the utmost care; *strangers will come, and have come purposely to see you, and some of them with very bad intentions.* I hope you will never suffer from them; *but never cease to be upon your guard.* You really are not so handsome as you appeared to me; and I have long wished, by conversation like this, to do away what mischief the flattering character I gave of you may expose you to. Be merry and wise."

"She told me, she sincerely thanked me," and said, "I hope, Sir, I ever have, and trust *I always shall, take care of myself.*"

"I then gave her a hearty salute, and bade her—farewel!"

CHARLES JAMES FOX.

At the Shakespeare Tavern in October 1801, Mr. Fox spoke with *exultation* of the *triumphant terms* on which France had concluded Peace, but without mingling one expression of regret at the fallen fortunes of his own country. We blamed this conduct of his at the time, and we presume he has found that the public opinion blamed it, as in his last speeches he confessed the alarming Power of France. Not only this, but in explanation to Mr. Windham, he restated his alarm with a degree of vehemence that shewed a consciousness how *vulnerable* he was on that point.

We wish Mr. Fox and the Public to feel a *due dread* at the *increasing* Power of France, and from circumstances which we have stated, we are not without hopes that Mr. Fox and his friends are coming round to our opinion.

The plan for consolidating the Agency of the whole British Army into one Office, is preparing to be laid before Parliament.

With respect to the proposed bonding system, it may be necessary to state, that the principal articles now allowed to be bonded are the following, viz. Sugar, Rum, Cocoa, Coffee, Corn, Rice, Tobacco, and goods imported by the East-India Company.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, 21st. Feb.

"We have no domestic news of any importance. Rumours of *war* prevail, and have diminished the ardour of commercial speculation. Should hostilities be renewed b[illegible]ween your country and France, we sh[illegible] ...om interest and inclination, wish to pre[illegible] a strict neutrality: *but should we be permitted?* Switzerland is the object of general anxiety to the Dutch, who expect that the Consular eye will be turned to them after the Cantons are reduced to submission.

It is certainly very natural to many to complain that there is less *virtue, taste, and sense*, in their own age, and to refer to former times as the models of every thing praise-worthy. It is some consolation to find, however, that the complaint has existed before, and with the same reference to the merits of a preceding age.

EXECUTION OF COLONEL DESPARD. &c.

LONDON FEBRUARY 22d.

Yesterday the execution of Despard and his six associates took place in the manner nearly in which we yesterday described. Previous to the execution some circumstances occurred which we yet must mention.

Mrs. Despard, after having taken leave of her husband at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon came again about five o'clack; but it was thought adviseable to spare the Colonel the pangs of a second parting, and she was therefore not admitted into the prison, She evinced some indignation at the refusal: and expressed a strong opinion with respect to the cause for which her husband was to suffer. Half frantic with leaving the prison, a part of the mob laughed at her agitation. This again provoked her resentment.

After Mrs. Despard had left the Colonel on Sunday afternoon, he walked up and down his cell for some time, seemingly more agitated than he had been at the period of taking leave of his wife.—Between six and seven in the evening he threw himself on the bed, and fell into a short sleep. At eight o'clock he awoke, and addressed one of the Officers of the Prison, who was with him in these words:—"*Me—they shall receive no Information from me—no—not for all the gifts, the gold, and jewels, in the possession of the Crown.*"—He then composed himself, and remained silent.

The above expressions might induce some to supposed that endeavours had been made to prevail upon him to make disclosures.——Whether this was the case or not, we are not able to say. Sir Richard Ford was at the prison on Sunday, and we believe saw the Colonel and all the other prisoners, but we have not heard that his visit had for its object to induce them to make any confessions.

After Mrs. Despard had left the Colonel, he was visited in the evening by the Gentleman who had acted as his Solicitor, who came to ask him where he wished to be buried? He was silent for some minutes, and at length replied, that he believed several of his countrymen were buried at Pancras: he therefore desired to be buried there.

The Clergyman of the Prison, Mr. Winkworth, had several times made overtures to the Colonel to commune with him. But the Col. always declined the Clergyman's offer, politely, however, thanking him. Mr. Winkworth on Saturday repeated his request, but received the same answer. Mr. Winkworth wished him to accept a book from him, which he also declined./The Colonel, we understand, said, that he was not particularly attached to any form of religion, and that his mind was entirely made up upon religious matters.

Most of the other prisoners, however, passed much of their time in prayer and with the clergymen. Macnamara, being a Roman Catholic, was attended by a Roman-Catholic priest. Graham, and two of the other prisoners, requested Mr. Rowland Hill to send a clergyman to them, which he did. They remained great part of the night in deep and earnest prayer.

When Mr. Ives went to communicate the warrant for execution to two of the prisoners, Wood and Graham, they said, that they wished to have some conversation with him. On Sunday afternoon, he went to them, attended by the clergyman, Mr. Winkworth. Graham then entered into a long conversation with him, upon the motives of the meeting at the public-house where they were apprehended: but we do not learn that he threw any new light upon the subject, or made any discovery of importance.

Macnamara spent the whole of the night in prayer. The Roman Catholic Priest left him at a late hour on Sunday night, and came again early yesterday morning. Graham, Wratten, and another, Wood we believe, were the greater part of the night engaged in a similar manner—they were Dissenters. Broughton & Francis were of the Church of England persuasion. Col. Despard slept from three to half past four; the remainder of the night he passed walking up and down his cell. The rest of the prisoners slept about two hours.

All the arrangements for execution were settled on Sunday by Sir Richard Ford and the Sheriff of Surry, with the Government and the Magistrates.

At four o'clock yesterday morning the drum beat at the House-guards, a signal for the Cavalry to assemble. We understand that four regiments were on duty. Two troops of horse were stationed at the Obelisk. Others patroled the roads from the Obelisk to the Elephant and Castle, and down the Borough road. The military occupied their station as soon as it was day light. It was not till seven o'clock that persons began to pour in any numbers along the Westminster and City Roads to Horsemonger lane.

About eight there was a very numerous assemblage, as numerous as that narrow lane could contain. There are few houses in front of the prison; all of them, however, were crowded with spectators.—The Dyer's grounds to the

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For remainder vide last Page.

right of the priſon were gradually filled, till at laſt all the parts that had a view of the ſcaffold were completely crammed. We ſuppoſe that 20,000 perſons might be aſſembled.—They behaved in a very orderly manner.

At five o'clock St. George's bell tolled, and continued tolling for about an hour.

At half paſt ſix the priſon bell rang, the ſignal for the unlocking of the cells. Mr. Winkworth, the Clergyman, and Mr. Griffiths, the Roman Catholic Prieſt, the ſame Gentlman who attended Quigley when he was executed for treaſon at Maidſtone, came to the priſon, and were immediately admitted to the priſoners.

At ſeven o'clock, five of them, Broughton, Francis, Graham, Wood, and Wratten, went into the Chapel; Col. Deſpard remaining in his cell; and Macnamara praying in his cell with the Catholic Prieſt. The five priſoners conducted themſelves with much decorum in the Chapel. They attended to the prayers with great earneſtneſs, but at the ſame time without ſeeming to loſe that firmneſs which they had diſplayed ſince their trial. Before they recived the ſacrament, four of them confeſſed they had done wrong, but not to the extent charged againſt them by the evidence. The fifth, Graham, ſaid, he was Innocent of the charge brought againſt him, but that he had attended two meetings, the ſecond at the inſtigation of Francis. It was Emblyn he added, who called on him to take him to the meetings by Francis's deſire. For ſome time the clergyman refuſed to adminiſter the ſacrament to Francis, becauſe he perſiſted in declaring that he had been guilty of on crime.—The clergyman ſaid to him, "You admit you attended meetings." He replied, "Yes." "You know they were for the purpoſe of overturning the Conſtitution and Government of the country. I by no means wiſh you to enter into particulars—I only wiſh you to acknowledge generally." Francis then ſmiled, it ſeemed to be the natural character of his countenance, he anſwered "I admit I have done wrong in attending thoſe meetings." The Clergyman than aſked each of them, "how they found themſelves?" Francis, Wood, Broughton, and Wratten, ſaid, "they were never happier in their lives. Graham remained ſilent. The ſacrament was then adminiſtered to them.

The ſervice in the chapel laſted three quarters of an hour. Before it was over Colonel Deſpard and Macnamara were brought down from their cells. Their irons were knocked off, and their arms and hands bound with ropes. Deſpard walked up and down before the chapel door, but did not enter the chapel. Macnamara walked about in earneſt converſation with the Roman Catholic Prieſt, and with a book in his hand.

Whilſt Deſpard was at the door of the chapel, the Sheriff, Mr. Pepper, addreſſed himſelf very humanely to him, and aſked him if he could render him any ſervice? The Colonel thanked him, and replied that he could not. The Sheriff added ſomething in a low tone of voice, which, we believe, but are not quite certain, related to Mrs. Deſpard. Whilſt the clergyman was gone out of the chapel to prepare for the ſacrament, the five priſoners in the chapel roſe, on hearing the Colonel's irons being knocked off near the door. They aſked each other "*Where is he?*" and ſeemed anxious to ſee him.

After they had received the ſacrament they were brought out of the chapel, and their irons were knocked off. The executioner then tied their arms and hands in the ſame manner as he had before bound Colonel Deſpard and Macnamara.

Notice was then given to the Sheriff that they were ready. Colonel Deſpard, who ſtood the firſt, retired behind, and motioned to Francis, who was making way for him, to go before him.—The hurdle had been previouſly prepared in the outer Court-yard. It was the body of a ſmall cart, on which two truſſes of clean ſtraw are laid. It was drawn by two horſes. The proceſſion moved in the following order:—

The Sheriff of Surry,
The Clergyman in his Robes,
Mr. IVES, the Keeper, with a White Wand;
High Conſtable,
Other Conſtables,
The Executioner with a Drawn Sword;
MACNAMARA and GRAHAM,
in the Hurdle;
The Hurdle returned, and brought in the ſame
Order of Proceſſion,
BROUGHTON and WRATTEN;
Next,
WOOD and FRANCIS;
Laſtly,
COLONEL DESPARD.

Each diviſion was drawn acroſs the Court-yard, when an iron-gate opened, which brought them to the inſide of the outer gate, from whence they aſcended a ſtaircaſe to the top of the building, on which the drop was erected. Macnamara ſeemed intent upon the book in his hand. Graham remained ſilent. Broughton jumped into the hurdle, ſmiled and looked up to the ſcaffold. Wood and Francis both ſmiled; and all of them ſurveyed the awful ſcene with much compoſure. Deſpard ſhook hands with a Gentleman, as he got into the hurdle, and looked up to the ſcaffold with a ſmile.

As ſoon as the priſoners were placed on the Hurdles, St. George's bell tolled for ſome time. It was about half paſt eight, when the priſoners were brought up to the Scaffold one by one.

As ſoon as they had been conveyed in the hurdle to the ſtaircaſe that leads to the ſcaffold, they were eſcorted one by one—the Sheriff, Sir Richard Ford, the Clergyman, Mr. Winkworth, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, Mr. Griffiths, preceded them. Seven coffins or ſhells which had been previouſly placed in an upper-room, were brought up and placed on the roof, on which the drop was erected. A bag of ſaw-duſt to catch the blood when the head was ſevered from the bodies, was placed beſide them. The block was near the ſcaffold.

There were about one hundred ſpectators on the plat-form, of whom one half were peace-officers.—Macmanus and Townſend were among them. Among the ſpectators were the two ſons of the Earl of Uxbridge, and the Hon. Captain Upton and his brother. The roof of the building is about fifty feet by thirty, quite flat, and covered with copper. It is about the height of an ordinary ſecond floor. On this roof the platform, or, as it is vulgarly called, the drop, was erected. The platform was about eight feet high, and the gallows was juſt of ſufficient length to contain the ſeven ſufferers. The peace-officers on the roof were ſtationed two deep cloſe round the platform. The moſt perfect order prevailed.

As ſoon as the cord was faſtened round the neck of one, the ſecond was brought up, and ſo on till the cords were faſtened round the necks of all the ſeven.

Macnamara was firſt brought up; he ſtill held a book in his hand, and when the cord was placed round his neck, he exclaimed, with great devotion, "Lord Jeſus, have mercy upon me! Oh! Lord, look down with pity upon me."

Graham came ſecond. He looked pale and gaſtly; but ſpoke not.

Wratten was the third, he aſcended the ſcaffold with much firmneſs,

Broughton was the fourth, he ſmiled as he ran up the ſcaffold ſtairs, but as ſoon as the rope was faſtened round his neck, he turned pale and ſmiled no more. He joined in prayer with much earneſtneſs. He was a dark, ill looking man, like a gipſey.

Wood was the fifth—Francis the ſixth—Francis aſcended the ſcaffold with a compoſure which he preſerved to the laſt.—Wood and Broughton were equally compoſed. Of all of them Francis was the beſt looking—tall, handſome, and well made. He and Wood were dreſſed in ſoldier's uniform. The reſt were in coloured clothes.

Colonel Deſpard was brought up the laſt, dreſſed in boots, a dark brown great coat, his hair unpowdered,

As each appeared on the platform a buzz prevailed throught the mob, and particularly when the ſoldiers red jackets were ſeen.

Early in the morning Colonel Deſpard deſired to ſpeak with the Sheriff and Sir Richard Ford, to whom he communicated his wiſh to addreſs the ſpectators.—They told him they had not the leaſt objection to his carrying that wiſh into effect.

The Colonel aſcended the ſcaffold with great firmneſs. His countenance underwent not the ſlighteſt change, while the awetul ceremony of faſtening the rope round his neck, and placing the cap on his head, was performing. He looked at the multitude aſſembled with perfect calmneſs. The Clergyman who aſcended the ſcaffold after the priſoners were tied up, ſpoke to him a few words as he paſſed.—The Colonel bowed and thanked him.

The ceremony of faſtening the priſoners being finiſhed, the Colonel advanced to the edge of the ſcaffold, as nearly as the rope by which he was tied up would allow, aud made the following ſpeech to the multitude.

"FELLOW CITIZENS,

"I come here as you ſee, after having ſerved my country, faithfully, honourably, and uſefully for thirty years and upwards, to ſuffer death upon a ſcaffold for a crime of which I proteſt I am not guilty: I ſolemnly declare that I am no more guilty of it than any of you who may be now hearing me.—But, though His Majeſty's Miniſters know as well as I do, that I am not guilty, yet they avail themſelves of a legal pretext to deſtroy a man, becauſe he has been a friend to truth, to liberty, and to juſtice" (There was a conſiderable huzza from part of the populace the neareſt to him, but who, from the height of the building from the ground, could not, we are ſure, diſtinctly hear what was ſaid.), The Colonel proceeded;—"Becauſe I have been a friend to the Poor, and the Oppreſſed. But, Citizens, I hope and truſt, notwithſtanding [torn] fate, and the fate of thoſe, who no doubt wil[torn]llow me, that the principles of freedom, of hu[torn]nd of juſtice, will finally triumph over falſe[torn]d, tyranny, and deluſion, and every principle hoſtile to the intereſts of the human race. And now having ſaid this, I have little more to add." The Colonel's voice ſeemed to falter a little here. He pauſed a moment as if he had meant to ſay ſomething more, but had forgotten it. He then concluded in the following manner—"I have little more to add, except to wiſh you all health, happineſs, and that freedom, which I have endeavoured, ſo far as was in my power, to procure for you and for mankind in general."

The Colonel ſpoke in a firm and audible tone of voice—he left off ſooner than was expected. There was no public expreſſion, either of approbation or diſapprobation given when he had concluded his addreſs.

As ſoon as Colonel Deſpard had ceaſed ſpeaking, the Clergyman prayed with five of the priſoners. Macnamara prayed earneſtly with the Clergyman of his own perſuaſion. Deſpard ſurveyed the populace, and made a ſhort anſwer, which we could not hear, to ſome few words addreſſed to him by Francis, who was next him.

The Clergyman now ſhook hands with each of them. Colonel Deſpard bowed, and ſeemed to thank him as he ſhook hands with him. The executioners pulled the caps over the faces of the unhappy perſons and deſcended the ſcaffold.—Moſt of them exclaimed "Lord Jeſus receive our ſouls."

The laſt and moſt dreadful part of the ceremony was now to be performed. The moſt awful ſilence prevailed, and the thouſands preſent, all with one accord ſtood uncovered.

At ſeven minutes before nine o'clock the ſignal was given, the platform dropped, and they were all launched into eternity!' The noiſe of the platform, and ſinking of the unfortunate men, where heard and ſeen by the populace; and ſpread the moſt perfect ſilence in an inſtant. As the priſoners ſunk down, they were heard to ſay, in a general but low exclamation, "the Lord have mercy on us."

Colonel Deſpard had not one ſtruggle: twice he opened and clenched his hands together convulſively; he ſtirred no more.

Macnamara, Graham, Wood and Wrattan, were motionleſs after a few ſtruggles.

Broughton and Francis ſtruggled violently for ſome moments after all the reſt were without motion. The executioner pulled their legs to put an end to their pain more ſpeedily. Macnamara hung at the left extremity, and Colonel Deſpard at the right, the ſoldiers next to him. This was the order:

Deſpard.	Francis.	Wood.	Broughton.	Wratten.	Graham.	Macnamara.
7.	6.	5.	4.	3.	2.	1.

After hanging about half an hour till they were quite dead they were taken down, Colon[torn] Deſpard was firſt taken down, his body plac[torn] upon ſaw-duſt, and his head on a block. At[torn] his coat had been taken off, his head was ſe[torn]red by a knife and ſaw from his body by p[torn]ſons from St. Thomas's Hoſpital, engag[torn] purpoſe to perform that taſk. The exec[torn] then took the head by the hair, and carrying [torn] to the edge of the parapet on the right hand, held it up to the view of the populace, and exclaimed,

"*This is the Head of a Traitor*—Edward Marcus Deſpard."

The ſame ceremony was performed at the parapet on the left hand. There was ſome Hooting and Hiſſing when the Colonel's head was exhibited.

The Colonel's body was now put into the ſhell that had been prepared for it.

The other priſoners were then cut down, their heads ſevered from their bodies, and exhibited to the populace with the ſame exclamation of "*this is the Head of a another Traitor:*"

The taking down and beheading of each occupied about five minutes.

The bodies were then put into their different ſhells, and were delivered to their friends for interment. The ſeven ſhells, laying ſide by ſide, were left on the top of the building.

The crowd at the entrance of Horſemonger-lane was immenſe—as the time of execution drew near, the people from all parts came with ſuch force as to bear down all oppoſition. Thoſe who had been in dry ſituations were puſhed into the middle of the road where they ſtood almoſt up to the knees in mud.—Several loſt their ſhoes by the continual puſhing and joſtling. Many fainted, both men and women—of the latter, however, there were but few. While the execution was going forward' the populace took off their hats.

The execution was over by ten o'clock, and the populace ſoon after diſperſed quietly, There was not the leaſt tendency to riot or diſturbance. The precautions, however, taken by Government, were certainly proper. We underſtand, that a ſky-rocket was ſent to the keeper of the priſon, to be let off, as a ſignal to the military, in caſe of any diſturbance.

The whole of the awful ceremony was conducted by Sir Richard Ford and the Sheriff, with the greateſt ſolemnity.

Macnamara was 50 years of age, about 5 feet ſix inches high, born in Ireland, by trade a carpenter.

Wood, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, born in Derbyſhire, a ſoldier.

Francis, 23 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, born in Shropſhire, a ſoldier and ſhoe maker.

Broughton, 26 years of age, about 5 feet 6½ born in London, a carpenter.

Graham, 53 years, of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, born in London, a ſlater.

Wratten, 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, place of birth not known, a ſhoe maker.

They were all ſtrong, well proportioned men, and all married.

Government hearing that Colonel Deſpard employed his time wholly in writing, ſent an order to Mr. Ives to intimate to him, that previlege would not be allowed him, without he premitted the keeper to ſee what he wrote Mr. Ives went to him on the day he received his inſtruction (Thurſday noon) and told him the orders he had received. The Colonel replied, "I have no ſort of objection to your ſeeing what I write."

The conduct of Colonel Deſpard on all occaſions was the ſame; with reſpect to religion, he ſaid to the Clergyman who waited on him after the trial, "I have made up my mind on religion; I have long looked upon it in its proper light; my religion is in my own breaſt."

The following is an extract of the Warrant for Execution:

"And whereas we have thought fit to remit part of the ſentence, viz. taking out and burning their bowels before their faces, and dividing the bodies of *Edward Marcus Deſpard, J. Wood J. Francis, Tho. Broughton, J. Sedgwick Wraten, A. Graham*, and *J. Macnamara*, ſeverally into four parts, our will and pleaſure is, that execution be done upon the ſaid *Edward Marcus Deſpard, J. Wood, J. Francis, T. Broughton, J. Sedgwick Wratten, A. Graham*, and *J. Macnamara*, by their being drawn and hanged, and having their heads ſevered from their bodies, according to the ſaid Sentence only, at the uſual place of Execution, on Monday next, the 21ſt. day of February; and ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant. Given at our Court at St. James's, this 16th. day of February, 1803, in the 43d year of our Reign.

By His Majeſty's Command.

(Signed) "PELHAM."

To our truſty and well-beloved Sheriff of
the County of Surry, and others whom
it may concern.

Annexed is a Copy of the Order for the Reſpite.

"SIR, "*Whitehall, Feb.* 18 1803.

"I am commanded to ſignify to you the King's pleaſure, that the Execution of the Sentence of Death paſſed upon Thomas Newman, Daniel Tyndall, and William Lander, now in the Gaol for the County of Surry, be reſpited until further ſignification of His Majeſty's pleaſure. (Signed) "PELHAM[torn]

To our Truſty, &c. &c.

LONDON PACK[torn]

The [torn]

[torn]paſſes ſix days [torn] Blackheath, the [torn] her improvement [torn] Wedneſday, when [torn] part of the morni[torn] the compli[torn]en[torn] Gentry as [torn] viſiting he[torn] ment in perſon, ma[torn] is ſuch as has been ſeldo[torn] ſo young, and affords an aſſurance, that i[torn] hand be deſtined *to hold the Sceptre* of the U[torn]ted Kingdom, our hiſtory will have to boa[torn] ſecond ELIZABETH.

BONAPARTE TO THE SWISS.

Ye blind Mountaineers!
Diſcard all your fears,
And once more be jovial and hearty:
Come follow the faſhion,
And, like the Great Nation,
Bow down to the Great BONA[torn]

Nay! hope not to ſtir up
The Powers of Europe,
To join in your frantic deſires:
Aſſiſted by no man,
The Corſican Shewman
Can dance *them* at will on his Wires.

Should BRITAIN alone,
Ere Freedom is gone,
Preſume to lament your new Fetter[torn]
Reject her endeavour
Your PEACE to diſſever,
And join in this Song with your Bett[torn]

"We gay Mountaineers
"Have diſcarded all fears,
"And once more are jovial and hearty,
"We follow the faſhion,
"And, like the Great Nation,
"Bow down to the Great BONAPARTE."

BONAPARTE's declaration, that *no Eng.* emiſſaries muſt *reſide* in Switzerland, is ext[torn]mely intereſting to many of our men of fortu[torn] who were in the habit of paſſing a large port[torn]on of their time amidſt the charming ſcene[torn] and in the pure air of that country. By re[torn]ing there henceforth, they expoſe themſ[torn] to the inſult and inconvenience of ſudde[torn]pulſion, whenever it pleaſes any immedi[torn]pendant of France, or any other *malici*[torn]ſon; to ſay they are *emiſſeries* of t[torn]ment; unleſs, indeed, our Miniſte[torn] the matter in a decided tone, as [torn] terms of the alluſion would well [torn] in doing, and inſiſt on proper ex[torn]

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. YOUNG, *In Popham's Broad-way.*